\*\*There's Noticed of Converting Generator Tar in Coke Guarders." P. 316.
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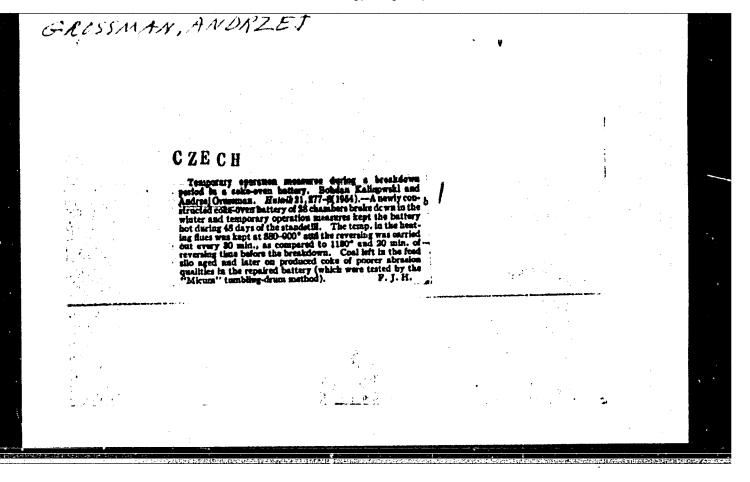
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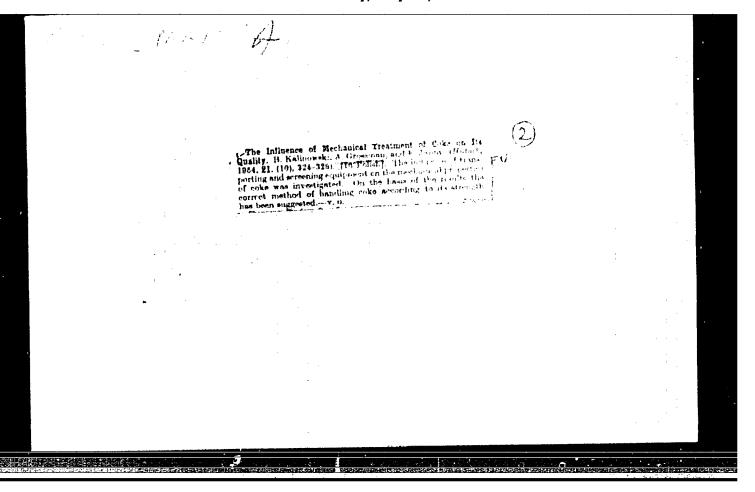
Determining the aptness of coke on the pasis of the measured electric resistance of a coke lump. p.~256

HITNER VOL. 21, no. 8, Aug. 1954

Poland

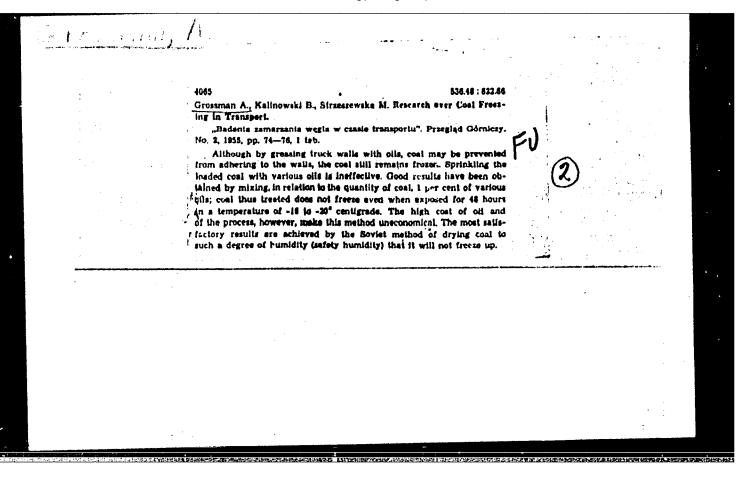
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### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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G. CECTAN, A.: RALLICHERI, B.

Determination of mechanical proportion of the packed coke charge.
p. 594, Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Ed.ENNEL CHEMICEN. Marsussa.

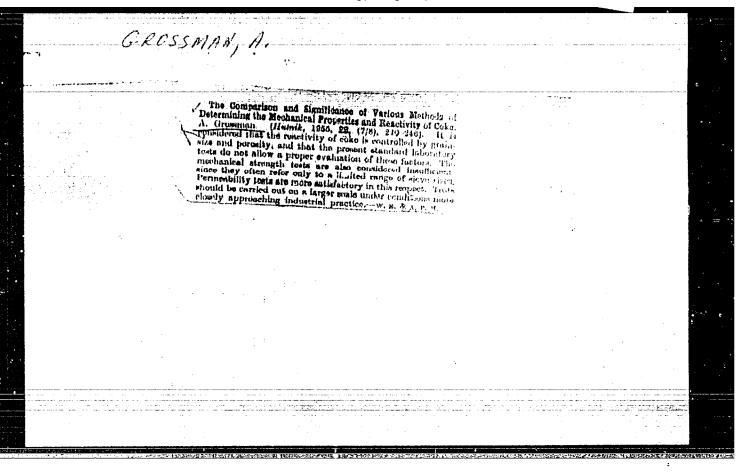
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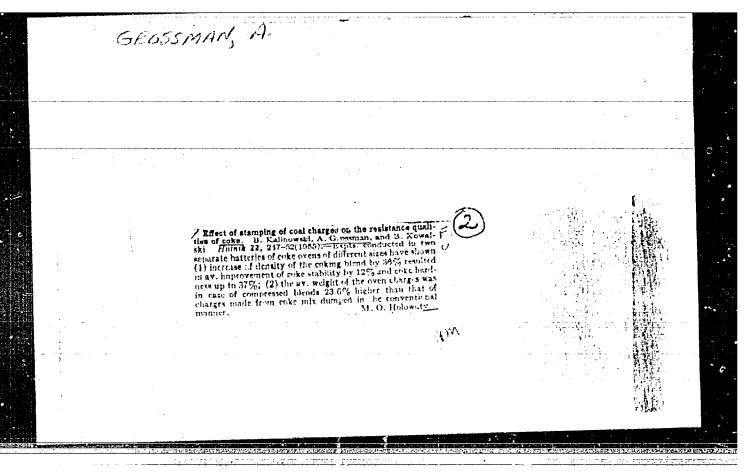
: 1/2

card

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Froducts and Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing H of Solid Fossil Puels. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51485 : Effect of Moisture Content and of the ! Grossman, A. Drying Method on Clinkerin; Tendency Author 1 -Inst Orig Pub : Frzem. chem., 1955, 11, No 11, 648-650 Title Abstract : As a result of research on speeding of coal analysis in the coal-tar industry, a simplification of the process of air drying of samples was proposed. The method does not affect the results of

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H-21

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible

Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12h83.

: Andrzej Grossman, Jerzy Golombek. Author

: Not given

: Rapid Method of Determination of Ashes in Coal and Coke. Inst

Orig Pub : Koks, smola, goz, 1957, 2, No 1, 20 - 22.

Abstract : A system of a laboratory tubular electric furnace for continuous ash determination in coal and coke samples was developed. A bushing of heat-resisting steel 500 mm long and 15 mm high is set in the furnace tube of the same length and 75 mm in diameter, and cups of the standard type with fuel samples to be analysed are moved along the bushing by

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703(

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

POL 4D / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their 1:-21 Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12463.

Abstract : a chain conveyor; Oo or air necessary for the combustion is introduced continually into the tube. The temperature from 500 to 900° is maintained in the furnace with a thermoregulator. 30 coal samples are analysed in such a furnace per heur at 8000 and with 02 supply, and 25 coal samples or 20 coke samples are analysed per hour at 900° and with air supply. The analysis results agree satisfactorily with results obtained by the standard method.

Card 2/2

## APPROMED FOR RELEASE CHARLES V. Chemical Products. Refining of Solid Fuels, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86 CIA-RDP86-00513R000517

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68702.

: Grossman A. Author

: Not given. : Additional Comments to the Grossman and Golombek's Inst Title

Article "Accelerated Method for Ash Determination

in Coal and Coke".

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 4, 171.

Abstract: Additional comments are made regarding the apparatus and the method employed for the determination of ash in coal and coke covered in an article by Grossman and Golombek (Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, 12843) and that proposed by Nitaturi. An evaluation of both apparata is given, and ranges of their

practical application are compared.

Card 1/1

H-55 POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application: Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16821 Abs Jour

: Grossman, A. Author

: Not given Inst

: Application of Radioisotopes in the Gas and Coke Title

Industries

: Koks, smola, gaz, 1958, 3, No 3, 84-87 Orig Puh

: Review of the latest foreign achievement in the matter Abstract of application of redioactive emanations for the detection of differences in gas densities existing in various gas streams of coke evens. This review also covered applications leading to the improved operation of even machinery.

-- D. Tsikarov

Card 1/1

Production of petroleum coke of low boron content.
Ludwik Górski and Andrzej Grossman (Inst. Naftowy,
Ludwik Górski and Andrzej Grossman (Inst. Naftowy,
Rraków, Poland). Chem Andr. (Warsaw) 3, 100-0(1988).

Biased on the hypothesis that mineral substances carry B
cat least to some extent), it seems possible to obtain pure
cokes by pyrolysis of petroleum products. Pyrolysis/of
motor oil from the Clinnik refinery at atm. pressure gave no
motor oil from the Clinnik refinery at atm. pressure gave no
pos. results. For this reason, pyrolysis of some petroleum
products was carried out at pressures of 40-75 atm. A 500products was carried out at pressures of 40-75 atm. A 500products was placed in a 1-1, autoclave. The pressure w.s.
controlled with the aid of gases evolved during pyrolysis
controlled with the aid of gases evolved during pyrolysis
controlled with the aid of gases evolved during pyrolysis
controlled with the aid of gases evolved during pyrolysis
reconting from Glinnik; 100, 0.8, and 0.32 for Polish
per cents were, resp.: 400, 70, 10, 0.8, and 0.32 for petpetroleum from Glinnik; 400, 70, 18, 0.2, and 0.25 for petpetroleum from Glinnik; 400, 60, 25, 0.1, and 0.27
for paraffin oil I from Glinnik; 400, 60, 33, -, and 0.20 for
"minusfiltrat" from Glinnik; 400, 60, 33, -, and 0.20 for
paraffin-oil extract from Jasho; 400, 60, 47, 0.4, and 0.30 for
paraffin-oil extract from Jasho; 400, 60, 89, 0.3, and 0.18 for
paraffin-oil extract from Jasho; 360, 40, 50, 0.2, and 0.18 for
machine oil from crude oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze;
muchine oil from oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze;
motor oil from oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze.

In oparaffin from Jedlicze; and 410, 70, 33, 0.2, and 0.15 for
motor oil from oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze.

In oparaffin from Jedlicze; and 410, 70, 33, 0.2, and 0.15 for
motor oil from cole contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze.

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motor oil from cole oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze.

In oparaffin from Jedlicze;
motor oil from cole o

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power Engineering c-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 5288

: Grossman Andrzej Author

Inst

Title

: Graphite Reactors

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1958, 3, No 3, 273-286

Abstract : No abstract

: 1/1 Card

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 heir CIA-RDP86-00513R000517

POL.ND/Chemical Technology, Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil

Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fessil Fucls.

Mbs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No. 8, 1959, 28836.

author : Grossian, A.

: Anisotropic Cleavage of Cokes and Related Materials. Inst

Ori; Fub: Koks, Suola, Gaz, 13, No 1, 1-7 (1958) (in Polish

with German, English, and Russian surmaries)

Abstract: A number of cokes (C) have been investigated with a view towards determining their suitability for the production of graphite for nuclear reactors [control rods]. Petroleum and pitch C exhibit anisotropy as a result of which their grains take

on asymmetric shapes on grinding. When these cokes

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POLIND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28836.

are used to make blocks, the irregular shape of the grains leads to anisotropy of the graphite. The asymmetry of the grains is less pronounced in metallurgical C and is completely absent in C obtained by the pyrolysis of benzene, toluene, and maphthalene in the vapor phase. The type of grinding applied to the C is also of importance (grinding is to be preferred to crushing). -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

Card : 2/2

POLIMD/Che. deal Technole J - Cheman Projects and Total Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Abeket Fuels, Lucricants.

:. Rel Thur - Mithiya, No 10, 1959, 7(425 No Jour

: Counti, i., Grassinia, i. int. "

: The Profit that I retrolowed the Although the Boron Contest. L Title

: Hafta (1.16ka), 1958, 14, H. 7, 190-195. Ori- Inc

: Taking into consideration the fact that the B content in graphite, entering into the preparation of atomic reac-A stract tors, must not exceed 0.00005% by weight, the problems f the analytical determination of B in jetroleum coke, employed in the production of this (raphite, and also the distribution of D in the askes and the ranke coke has were examined. Conducted laboratory investigations indiented that: (a) the Weintent, in tests of Police and traported coke, flactuated (on the avera c) between 0.8 a.M.

11 134 card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Thursday July 27 52000 ft Notice Code Section 17 and Petroleum. Notice and Rocket Facts CIA-RDP86-00513R000517

: Ref Zhur - Khiniya, do 10, 1999, 30425. As Jon

2.5 parts per 1 million parts; (1) marked fluctiations were observed also in specimens of the owne coke lot as well as in individual parts of a core perce (c) decaldiffication of whee decreases its containation with boson; (4) Remem into the composition of the coke or maic inss incaptetely, and (e) is lytic tests of the solar oil vapors under pressure per atted the chainment of coke with a very low n content. Considerations were expressed about the prospects of producin cake of required purity out of the resinces-alsohalt residue form the extraction treatment of petroleum products by means of their thermal reprocessing under pressure. Di lie raphy of 19 titles.

GPOSEMAN, A.; FRANKL, A.

The dependence of the content of boron in coal tar on the property of coal and the conditions of degassing. p. 186.

KAKS, SMCLA, GAZ. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 4, no.1, July/Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

23307

PA.4VF WOWWOOLVOOG/507 A231VA126

21.1700

Grossman, Andrzej; Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

DITTE:

AUTHORS;

X-ray investigation of coke, cttained by maphina. The problems, for

its graphitization atility

FEPTODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 1, 1961, 15-18

TEXT: The aim of this research was to find out, whether there is any dependency between conditions of coke preparation and its graphitization ability and whether the pyrolysis temperature of 1,200°C can be reduced without deterioration of coke and graphite properties. Ine first part of this research is the continuation of Professor B. Buras' work (Pef. 1: B. Buras, Some Experiments Concerning File Materials, Materially Konferencyi Genewakie; 1967, Paper 943). The pyrolysis was carried out in a peramic pipe of 55 mm internal diameter, heared in a silican carbide oven. The toke formed settled inside the pipe. The pyrolysis was carried out at 850, 900, 1,000, 1,000 and 1,200°C. The graphitization was carried out in a Acheson type lacoratory resistance oven with square parch electrodes. Samples of toke in closed carbon chacities were placed in the middle of the oven. The temperature was measured by means of an optical pyrometer.

Card ./3

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

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E/6.4/6./040/001/003/007 - ABS 1/4186

X-ray investigation of ooke ...

Graphitization was carried out at 1,400, ...700 and 1.900°C for four hours each time and finally for thirty hours at 2,200°C. Electric resistance drops rapidly during the intense degasification tecow 1,000°C, out stabilizes at higher temperatures. A-ray examination was capried out by the product method, using the VEM apparatus, the Denye-Scherrer tamera of 57.3 mm diameter and collibators with round openbares of 0.5 or 0.8 mm diameter and radiation CuMx. Preparations were made by careful crushing of ooke or graphite into a fine powder with Canada balsam as binding agent, shaping it into needles of 0.4 to 0.6 mm thickness. each roke sample and each roasting temperature series of photographs were taken from preparations 0.4, 0.45, 0.5 and 0.6 mm thick. Inus collained X-ray photographs were examined by Soviet-made micro-photometer MF-2. For comparison, samples made of high-grade Swedish graphite and one made from Romanian toke were also examined. Altogether 51 samples were examined. On the basis of these investigations the authors arrived at the conclusion that the temperature at which pyrolysis is carried out does not affect the degree of graphitization, provided that the period of graphitization is long enough. Easie physico-chemical properties of pyrolytic cokes (carronation index, content of volatiles, real density, electric resistance and reactivity) do thange in relation to temperature actained by coke, no matter whether it is attained during the pyrolysis or during

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703(

23307 1/0.4/41/040/001/003/007 A221/A126

X-ray investigation of coke ...

subsequent roasting; only the toke porosity and its apparent density depend on the pyrolysis temperature, which exerts also a decicive influence or coke output during the thermal decomposition. There are 1 photo, 2 figures, 5 tables and 6 Soviet-blos references.

ASSOCIATIN: Politechnika Slaska (Polytechnical Institute) in Gliwice, Instytut Badań Jadrowych (Nuclear Research Institute) in Warsaw and the Zakłady Elektrod Weglowych (Carton Electrodes Flant) in Raci-

tora.

May 27, 1960 SUBMITMED

Card 3/3

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P/014/61/040/002/003/004

A221/A126

15 2250

Grossman, Andrzej, Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of cokes obtained

through pyrolysis of benzene and its chloroderivatives

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 2, 1961, 105 - 108

The authors decomposed benzene and its chlorine compounds by a pyrolytic process and examined the cokes thus obtained for their graphitization properties. The reason of this investigation was to confirm the findings of R. E. Franklin [Ref. 5: Acta Cryst., 4, 253 (1951); Ref. 6: Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), A209, 196 (1951); Ref. 7: Brennstoff-Chem., 34, 359 (1953)], who was of the opinion that in organic compounds rich in hydrogen some hydrogen remains in carbonization products and later fosters the process of their graphitization. On the other hand, coke obtained from substances containing little hydrogen and rich of oxygen, are reluctant in forming graphite. For their experiments the authors used benzene, chlorobenzene, meta-dichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4 trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene. For pyrolysis and graphitization, they used the same apparatus which were used earlier for similar experiments, described in Przemysł Chemiczny

Card 1/4

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26610

P/014/61/040/002/003/004 A221/A126

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of ...

[Ref. 10: A. Grossman, Z. Szmid, M. Szudek, Przem. Chem., 40, (1951)]. In all instances described in this article the pyrolysis was carried out at the temperature of 1,100 C. Solid products of pyrolysis were hard coke, soft coke and soot. Hard cokes were examined in a similar way as described in the report from previous investigations. It was found that the amount of chlorine in raw materials influences not only the amount of coke produced, but its properties as well. Coke density diminishes as the content of chlorine increases, but at the same time electrical resistance of the coke increases. Pyrolytic cokes, partly graphitized cokes and graphites were examined by the Debey-Scherrer powder method, using X-ray VEM apparatus and the Phoenix lamp, cameras for powder-method examination and collimators with a round aperture of 0.5 and 0.8 mm in diameter, CuKe radiation at 45 kv and 14 - 16 ma. Samples for X-ray examination were prepared either by scraping the needles from graphite or shaping them from carefully powdered graphite mixed with Canada balsam. For investigation two series of independently prepared cokes were used. In the first series cokes prepared from benzene, chlorobenzene, mdichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene were examined. They were the products of pyrolytic roasting in a laboratory oven at 1,400, 1,700 and 1,900°C, and in an industrial oven at about 2,200°C. In the second series, the products of hexachlorobenzene pyrolysis and the products of roasting at 1,900°C

Card 2/4

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### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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26610 P/014/61/040/002/003/004 A221/A126

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of...

were not examined. The roasting time of II-nd series of samples was several times longer than that of I-st series of samples and, consequently, their graphitization was much better. The higher the roasting temperature was, the more pronounced and narrower were the lines on X-ray photographs. Having examined the X-ray photograms, the authors arrived at the following conclusions: No relation between the degree of graphitization and the substratum can be confirmed. Cokes from C6H6, C6H5C1, and C6H4Cl2 graphitize easier, while with cokes from C6H3Cl3 this process is slower and weaker. There was no coke formed as a result of roasting the products of  $C_6Cl_6$  pyrolysis. The valuation of coke properties and results of X-ray examination, confirm in principle the role of hydrogen during the process of pyrolysis, in conformity with the interpretation suggested by Franklin (Refs. 5, 6, 7). Only if there is enough hydrogen in the substratum, the coke formed is composed of carbon and hydrogen, otherwise graphitization prograsses slowly and some remaining chlorine changes its electrical resistance. The authors express their thanks to Professor B Buras for nelp and critical remarks and to Professor I. G. Campbell for suggesting the investigation. There are 4 tables, 2 photos, 2 figures and 10 references 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the most recent English-language publications read as follows: C. R. Kinney, R. C. Nunn, P. L. Walker jr. Ind. Eng. Chem., 49, 880 (1957); C. R. Kinney, Studies of Producing

Card 3/4

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P/014/61/040/002/003/004

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of ... A221/A126

Braphitizable Carbons, Proc. Conf., on Carbon, University of Bufallo (1956).

RECEIVED May 27, 1960

ASSOCIATION Politechnika Slaska (Silesian Polytechnical Institute) Gliwice,

Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) Warsaw, and Zakład Elektrod Węglowych (Carbon Electrodes Plant) in Raciborz

Card 4/4

GROSSMAN, Andrzej; PASYNKIEWICZ, Jadwiga

Oxidation of phenols in waters and sewages. Koks 9 no.2:55-62 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Department of Technology of Water and Sewage, Silesian Technical University, Gliwice (for Grossman). 2. Central Laboratory of the Gas Industry, Warsaw (for Pasynkiewicz).

GROSSMAN, Andrzej; JASTRZEBSKI, Jerzy

Studies on the chemical composition of xylites in Polish brown coal. Pt 1. Koks 9 no.5:145-152 S-0 '64.

1. Silesian Technical University, Gliwice (for Grossman). 2. Institute of Chemical Coal Processing, Zabrze (for Jastrzebski).

POLAND

GROSSMAN, A& KONOPACKA, J.

1. Silesian Polytechnic (Politechnika Slaska), Gliwice - (for Grossman); 2. Polish Academy of Sciences, Research Department (PAN-Zaklad Badan Naukowych), GOP, Zabrze.

Warsaw, Acta Geophysica Polonica, No 4, October-December 1965, pp 235-242

"Influence of geophysical agents on the radioactivity of trees."

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Ī	L 58743-65 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) PI-4 ACCESSION NR: AR5002382 S/0271/64/000/010/A014/A014 621.398.694.4-531.7	19		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Sv. t., Abs. 10A109	B		<b>4</b>
	AUTHOR: Grey, E.; Grossman, A.; Rubin, M.			*
	TITLE: Compensation of temperature increment of resistance in HFN-3 high-te	mperatu	<u>re</u>	
	cited source: Sb. Vysokotemperat. tenzodatchiki. M., Mashgiz, 1963, 162-169			
	TOPIC TAGS: tensometer, high temperature tensometer / HFN-3 tensometer			
	TRANSLATION: Low efficienty of the circuit-type compensation is proven in applications of foil-type tensometers. An apparent-deformation vs. tempera curve has been plotted for correcting the results of measurement. This is			
	curve has been plotted for correcting the results of medical streenessary when the structure is subjected simultaneously to mechanical strend abrupt temperature changes (aircraft). Six illustrations.	•		•
	SUB CODE: TD, IE . ENCL: 00	•		
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J	Card 1/1			2,1

KAL'FA, S.F., prof., GROSSMAN, A.Ya., insh.

New photoelectroelastotonometer. Oft.shur. 13 no.4:195-199 158 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz glaznov kliniki (sav. - prof. S.F. Kal'fa) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry fiziki Odesskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta. (RYE. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)

PYATNITSKIY, B. A.; CROSSMAN, A. Ya.; KRASNOVA, V. V.; VLASENKO, A. I.

Phosphorescence of naphthalene and some of its derivatives at the temperature of liquid oxygen. Izv. vys. uch. sav.; fiz. 3: 41-44 362. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

(Maphthalene) (Phosphorescence) (Low temperature research)

Parallel nower sumply for high voltage automatic block system lines.

Parallel nower sumply for high voltage automatic block system lines.

Aytom., telem.i evias' no.5:36-38 My '57. (MERA 10:7)

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

Grossman Grossman, D. P. An estimation of the category of Lusternik-Sunirsimane C. R. (Dokkedy) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 54, 109-112 (1946). Theorem: if the homotopy groups of an n-dimensional connected polyhedron  $K_n$  are trivial in dimensions  $1, \dots, k$ , then the category of  $K_n$  on itself) is a most [n/(k+1)]+1. The proof is based on another theorem: under the same hypothesis, if K<sub>n</sub> (k+1 ≤ n≤n) is a subpolyhedron, then the complement (in K, ) of the s-neighborhood of the (m-k-1)-skeleton  $K_{m,n-r-1}$  of  $K_m$  has category 1 in  $K_n$ . This is proved as follows: each point of the set in question is moved along a segment into that face of its carrier (in the barycentric subdivision of  $K_n$ ) which is disjoint from  $K_{n,m-k-1}$ ; thus the points move into the k-skeleton of the subdivision and this k-skeleton in turn is contractible in  $K_n$ , by a simple lemma. H. Samelson (Ann Arbor, Mich.). a No. Vol Source: Mathematical Reviews.

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

### CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703

GROSSMAN, D. P.

USER/Mathematics - Equations, Algebraic Aug 48
Mathematics - Calculators

"The Use of Computers and Calculators for Solving
Problems Dealing With Systems of Linear Algebraic
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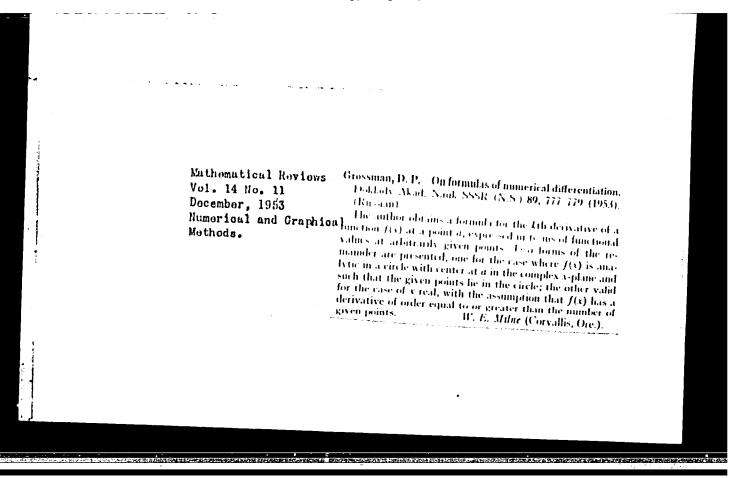
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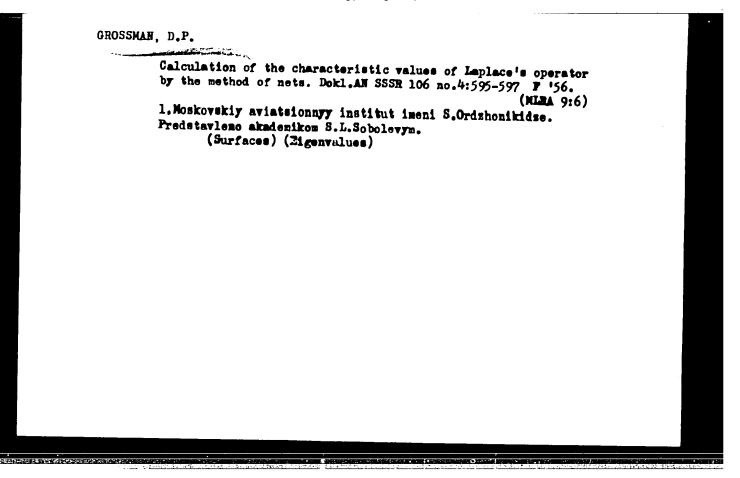
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